The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE
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CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING
of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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Columbia County Official Directory.

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Associate Judges—IRAM DEEB, ISAAC S. MONEOR.
Prothonotary, &c.—RUDOLPH H. RINGLER.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—JAMES BRYSON, Jr.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—WILLIAM LAMON.
Commissioners—URIAS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REDEER, WILLIAM SHAFFER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, DANIEL LEE, CHARLES CONNER.
Coroner—CHARLES G. MURPHY.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY

Poor District—Directors, S. H. MILLER WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON KELLER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON President, H. H. GROVE, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't, J. P. TOWN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—WM. PEACOCK, Pres't., J. B. RONSON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER President, C. G. BARKLEY, Sec'y.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sabbath Services—10½ A. M.; 7½ P. M.
Sabbath School—9 A. M.
Prayer Meeting—Wednesday 7½ P. M.
Seats free; no pews rented; strangers welcome.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor, over Rosenstocks confectionery, opposite Caldmans furniture warerooms.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

P. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

F. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market Streets, in the old Post Office.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office over the First National Bank.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. S. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. H. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

DR. A. L. TURNER, Physician and Surgeon, office over Kleim's Drug Store, residence one door below Rev. D. J. Waller.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

D. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Centre Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

C. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

J. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building.

D. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. R. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door Stove School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing.

Buck Horn.

M. & G. W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise

Orangeville Directory.

D. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by D. Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pinest.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel,

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Philadelphia Directory.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

HARVEY B. WALKER,
WITH
MEAR, SCHROPP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 108 NORTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞Original assorted packages of Queensware constantly on hand. feb23'72-tf.

Business Cards.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.29'67

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE above Rower's Store, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

B. FRANK ZARR
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office with J. G. Freze, Brower's Block.
Can be consulted in German or English.
Jan.26'72-tf

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
Jan 1'71

BLOOMSBURG
MARBLE WORKS.
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.
oct13'71-tf. P. O. Box 297.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY,
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
Jan 1'71—tf

VULCAN WORKS,
DANVILLE PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW,
Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholders, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gearing and fencing, also Wrought iron piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B. Drawings and Estimates supplied.
oct27'71-1y.

WHITE STAR LINE
NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath rooms in middle section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburgh, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply to No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent,
Or to W. PEACOCK,
Jan12tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

BERNHARD STOHNER
Would inform his friends and the public that he has taken possession of
THE OLD STAND,
in the Exchange Block, so long occupied by him and will carry on the business of a
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY,
He brings to the business an experience of many years and assures the community that he will furnish the best of bread, cakes, rolls, biscuit, &c. fresh every day. He proposes also to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of
FINE CONFECTIONERY,
of all grades. French candies and those of domestic manufacture, always to be had, wholesale and retail at lowest rates. Adjoining the Bakery and Confectionery is a well established
RESTAURANT,
where may be found Ale and Lager, and Refreshments, Oysters in season and the various little delicacies which suit the public taste. There is also a
FINE ICE CREAM SALOON,
over the confectionery store, where ladies and gentlemen can obtain the best of Ice Cream in season.
A fair share of the public custom is requested and no pains will be spared to ensure satisfaction.
april 20,'72-tf

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIA OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—ly

THE GREAT MAGICAL
HAIR FORCER!
Will force a beautiful set of Whiskers or Mustache, in from two to three months, on any person over twelve years old. It is one of the best preparations to make the whiskers grow that ever was known. One bottle of it is sufficient to produce a very strong beard. It does not in any way stain or injure the skin. Try it! It is no humbug. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail post paid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address WILLIAM C. WAGNER,
Arendtsville,
aug.4 71-1y. Adams County, Penna

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$211,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Fulton N. Y.	400,000
North America	300,000
City	450,000
International N.Y.	1,400,000
Niagara N. Y.	1,000,00
Merchants	330,000
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville, N.Y.	500,00
Albany City	400,000
Danville, Horse Theft	Mutual,
Atlantic, N. Y.	1,000,000
Granada, N. Y.	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
may24'71—ly. BLOOMSBURG Pa.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE
THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE! HAS BUT ONE NEEDLE! A CHILD CAN RUN IT!
Designed especially for the use of families, and ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand. Are splendid for worsteds and fancy work. TAKING FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STITCH! Are very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. Every Family should have one.
We want an Agent in every town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our Circular and Sample Stocking. Address,
HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
nov. 10,'71-1y. Bath, Me.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish, very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.
He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

THE ORANGEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of the most Approved Patterns.
Mill Gearing,
Jobbing,
and Castings
of all descriptions.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise, Lumber, &c., &c.
ORANGEVILLE, PA.
We would announce to the public in general that we have taken the well known Agricultural Works of this place and shall make it our aim to manufacture First Class Agricultural Implements equal to any other makers in the State, such as
Threshing Machines,
Both Lever and Tread Power,
Plows of every Description,
among which will be the celebrated
KNOB MOUNTAIN HERO,
acknowledged by all to be the best plow extant for the farmer. Also the
Champion, Sterns' Patent and The Montrose,
ALSO, DOUBLE CORN PLOWS,
Cultivators,
Iron Kettles,
and Castings
of every description. We shall use none but the best materials and employ none but competent and experienced mechanics and our prices will compare favorably with any other manufacturers.
Country Produce, Lumber, Old Iron, taken in exchange. We also have a store in connection with our Agricultural Works, where may be found a full assortment of MERCHANDISE which will be sold at small profits. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and we guarantee satisfaction.
march22'72-1y.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Espy, Pa.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.
mar.5,'68-tf Main St. below Market.

THE NATION
Its Rulers and Institutions.
IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
Nothing like it. Strikes everybody as just the book they need. It is an Encyclopedia of the Government. Single pages in it, are of themselves worth the price of the book. *Over 500 pages and only $2.50.* A Rich Harvest for Canvassers—ladies and gentlemen—farmers, teachers and students. *One agent took 75 orders in a few days, with circular alone, before the book appeared.* $10 a day can be cleared in fair territory. Write at once for Circular and information. NEW WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Cor. 7th and Market Streets, Philadelphia. [oct. 6,'71-1y.]

PERFECT COMBUSTION.
SIGNAL LIGHT.
The first and only self-feeding Anthracite Coal Stove ever invented that will Perfectly
Consume all the gases.
Warranted the BEST HEATING STOVE in the country.
Send for Price List and Circular to
MITCHELL, STEVENSON & CO.,
Stove Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Poetical.

An Aged Stranger.

BY BRET HARTE.

"I was with Grant"—the stranger said;
Said the farmer: "Say no more,
But rest thee here at my cottage porch,
For thy feet are weary and sore."

"I was with Grant"—the stranger said;
Said the farmer: "Nay, no more—
I prithee sit at my frugal board,
And eat of my humble store."

"How fares my boy—my soldier boy,
Of the old Ninth Army Corps?
I warrant he bore him gallantly
In the smoke and the battle's roar!"

"I know him not," said the aged man,
"And, as I remarked before,
I was with Grant"—"Nay, nay, I know,"
Said the farmer, "Say no more."

"He fell in battle—I see, alas!
Thou did'st smooth the tidings o'er—
Nay! speak the truth, whatever it be,
Though it rend my bosom's core:

"How fell he—with his face to the foe,
Upholding the flag he bore?
O! say not that my boy disgraced
The uniform that he wore?"

"I cannot tell," said the aged man,
"And should have remarked before,
That I was with Grant—in Illinois—
Some three years before the war."

Then the farmer spake him never a word,
But beat with his fist full sore
That aged man who had worked for Grant
Some three years before the war.

Miscellaneous.

PERKINS HAS THE TOOTHACHE.

When I went to bed last night I apprehended trouble. Along one side—the left one—occasionally capered a grumbling sensation. It kept me awake an hour or so, trying to determine whether that was all there was of it, or whether there was something to come after that which would need my wakeful presence to contend against. Thus pondering I fell asleep and forgot all about the trouble. I don't know how I slept, but I fell to determining that I had made a match, for $58 a side, to fight a cross-cut saw in a steam mill, and was well to work on the job when the saw got my head between its teeth. I thought it was a favorable time to wake up, and I did so. It immediately transpired that I might better have stayed where I was and taken the chances with the saw.

I found myself sitting straight up in bed, with one hand spasmodically grasping my jaw, and the other swaying to and fro without any apparent cause.

It was an awful pain. It bored like lightning through the basement of my jaw, darted across the roof of my mouth and then ran lengthwise of my teeth. If every pang had been a drunken plow chased by a demon across a stump lot, I think the observer would understand my condition. I could no more get hold of the fearful agony that was cavorting around in me than I could pick up a piece of wet soap when in a great hurry.

Suddenly it stopped. It went, giving me a parting kick that fairly made me howl.

I thought I was rid of the toothache, but a grumbling set in the next morning. It was just like the feeling of the night before, and a still small voice said to me, 'Look out, Perkins.'

I did. I went right away to the dentist who has pulled the teeth of our family and knew our peculiarities.—There was an unusual smell about his office; it was very suggestive of trouble, and as I snuffed it in I experienced a sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach. I looked at him and sickly smiled. He was never, even on a holiday, the handsomest of men, but now his appearance was very, very depressing. He looked like a corpse with a lighted candle inside of it.

I told him what the matter was with me; how I had been up all night with a four story pain; how my wife had been thrown out of bed by the violence of my suffering; how—

He asked me if I wouldn't sit down. I sat down on what was once a hogshead, but now cut down and newly carpeted. He held back my head, opened my mouth, and went to fishing around inside with a piece of watch spring.

And while he angled he conversed. Said he:

'You have caught a terrible hard cold.'

'I have.'

'It seems the trouble is with one of the bicuspids.'

Of course I didn't know what a bicuspid was, but I thought it wouldn't look well in the head of the family being stuck with so short a word as that; so I asked him with some vigor:

'Which one?'

'The tumorous one,' said he.

'I'm glad it ain't worse,' I replied with a sigh of relief.

'The frontal bone is not seriously affected; the submaxillary gland is somewhat enlarged, but it does not necessarily follow that parotitus will ensue.'

'I am proud to hear that,' said I which I certainly was, although, if the parotitus had ensued, it is not likely that I should have minded it much, unless it was something that would spoil, as I was dressed up in my best.

He kept on taking an angling.

'The œsophagus ain't loose,' he remarked.

'Ah!' said I, winking at him.

'Oh, no, ligaments are quite firm. I might say—'

'Did it hurt you?' he asked, as cool and calm as the lid of an ice cream freezer.

'Hurt me! Great Heavens! Did you expect to split me open with a watch spring and not hurt me? What was the matter—did you slip?

'Certainly not,' he said, 'I was just getting hold of the tooth. Just hold your head back an instant, and I will have it out at once.'

'I guess I won't try it again,' said I with a shiver. 'The toothache] is bad enough, but it is heaven alongside of that watch spring. You may come up sometime and pull it when I ain't at home. I think I could endure the operation if it was off about eight blocks. Come up when you can.'

Anecdote of William L. Marcy.

Proctor's "Bench and Bar" contains the following anecdote of William L. Marcy: There was a debating society connected with the Adams academy, in Leicester, Massachusetts, to which young Marcy belonged. Though very young, he was one of the chief disputants, but the partisan sentiments of the principal (Mr. Adams) prevailed in the society. In the discussions, Jefferson and his principles were often assailed with great bitterness. The young student admired the rising statesman, and he repelled their attacks single-handed and alone. The ability which he displayed in his defence began to exert an influence in the institution. At length several of the students united with him, and Marcy found himself the centre of a small but increasing party. Dr. Adams saw this and deemed it his duty to interfere. Accordingly, he summoned the young man before him for the purpose of expostulating with him upon the course he was pursuing, in advancing his dangerous political sentiments. To his surprise, he found the young Democrat as firm and unflinching in his presence as he was in the debate. It was in vain that the good doctor reasoned, threatened and cajoled. He was met with arguments which puzzled him to answer, and which were firmly but modestly maintained. At length Mr. Adams saw that matters must be brought to a decided point.

"Am I to understand, then," said he, "that you are determined to openly advocate the cause and principles of that infidel, Jefferson, here in this institution?"

"If I hear him or his principles openly attacked I shall certainly defend him. If, however, you will forbid all allusion to politics here, I will most cheerfully subscribe to the rules," said Marcy.

"It is my duty, sir, to expose error and wickedness in all ways, and in every manner, and to teach my pupils to do the same, and, therefore, cannot establish a rule," said the doctor.

"Then, sir, if you allow one class of students to discuss politics, you should give others the same privilege," said the young man.

"No, sir; not when one side proposes to advocate infidelity and all manner of evil," said the doctor.

"Who is to be the judge as to what political principles are erroneous?" asked Marcy.

I am, sir; and to be plain, you must abandon all public utterance of your sentiments here."

"And if I do not obey this order, what is to be the consequence?"

"You will be expelled from the institution, sir," said the doctor, with some warmth.

"This is bigotry and injustice, Dr. Adams, and I shall leave your institution. My father will sustain me in refusing to remain where free discussion is not tolerated—where narrow, bigoted sentiments can be advanced in the hearing of those who differ from them, and where the privilege of replying is forbidden; and as for Mr. Jefferson, his memory will be venerated long after his traducers are forgotten," said the student, the deep glow on his cheek and the fire in his eyes evincing the depth of the feelings which prompted this answer. The next day he returned home and faithfully related to his father all that occurred between himself and Dr. Adams.

"You did right, just right, my boy," said the father. "Never furl your banner to the enemies of Thomas Jefferson, and never turn your back on the Democratic ship, which under his command is bound on a long and prosperous voyage."

Marcy soon after entered another academy, where he completed his preparatory course, and then entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, where in July, 1808, he graduated.

The Winking Eye.

We have no hesitantcy in stating that, among the able-bodied male adults of this city, the very common beverage known as "soda water," which is dealt out so unsparingly at every corner during the heated term, is considered, to use their own language, a "thin drink." But while the ingenious mixture of wind and water is termed "thin," strong liquors, such as whiskeys, are altogether too "thick" for a steady warm weather drink; and so the imbiber who must moisten his flues with some liquid refreshment seeks a pleasant combination of the two classes of drink, which forms a happy combination that exhilarates yet is not intoxicating. It is customary among these bibulous go-betweens to enter a drug store, call for soda water, name their syrup, at the same time giving a wink to the dispenser of "fluids," who takes the goblet, in which he places the syrup, then stoops down beneath the counter or retires to a back room, where by some mysterious chemical change, the contents are colored darkly, and the soda is then let in upon the mixture, which is handed to the customer with a wink from the clerk. So much for the process; now for the sequel.

A venerable gentleman from the country, who is a respected church deacon, a justice of the peace, a member of the "Band of Hope," and a Good Templar in his native village, came to the city to trade a little in dry goods, and purchase such agricultural implements as he needed to plant and cultivate his spring crops. The deacon is strictly temperate, and never looks upon the wine when it is red any more than he does when it is any other color. Unfortunately, our old friend had suffered from opthalmia in his early days, which left him with an optical peculiarity, which caused his left upper eyelid to drop every few seconds, and which to those not familiar with his infirmity gave him the appearance of winking intentionally.

The Deacon is passionately fond of soda water and such light beverages. He loves to feel the gaseous compound coursing down his throat, and creating internal commotions and typhoons, that, however endurable by older persons, throw babies into agony and require prompt doses of peppermint; so after he had bought a few shovels, ploughs, hoes, rakes, and thrashing machines, also a Dolly Varden for his wife, he thought he would fill up with soda water and drive on toward home. He entered a drug store, inquired the price of the desired refreshment, then deposited his stamps, and awaited its mixture.

"What syrup do you want?" said the urbane clerk, as he mopped off the marble counter with the same towel he used a moment before to remove the honest sweat from his noble brow.

"O, give me sassaparilla; that is about as healthy as any thing, I guess." (Here the Deacon's eyelid went back on him and dropped quickly.)

"All right," replied the fountain tender, as he disappeared below the counter and came up a moment later with the drinking glass containing about three fingers of "sassaparilly," to which he added the other ingredients, and handed it to the deacon. The latter drained the contents to the very dregs, and then brushed the froth from his mouth, smacked his lips, and said:

"That syrup is a leetle stronger than they generally make it, but my blood is out of order, and I guess I'll take another glass;" at the same time his eyelid fluttered meaningly as before.

The dose was repeated, and the soda water bibber left the store. About half an hour later he entered another establishment where a sign announced "Soda and Mineral Water on Draught." It was noticed the deacon walked as if he had the spring halt as he entered the door, and his spectacles were upside down on his nose. He called for "Congress Water" at this place, saying he "did not feel quite right, and was afraid he had used too much syrup in his soda water at the other store, or else he was bilious." His optical weakness exhibited itself as he spoke, and, returning the wink, the clerk retired to a dark closet, then returning, filled up a glass with plain "Congress," and gave it to our now "tightually slight" friend, who swallowed it without a murmur.

How many "sodas" the deacon stowed away before he left the city we are unable to say, but he was found late in the day asleep in his wagon, with a plough-point for a pillow, and several yards of Dolly Varden calico gracefully draped about his person as a covering. He revived sufficiently to inform a stranger that he had been "drugged," and a subsequent visit to the localities where he had taken soda-water developed the fact that his unfortunate habit of winking—a defect over which he had no control—was the cause of all his trouble. The soda-water dispensers supposed him to be "one of the boys," and every time his eyelid dropped took the hint. The deacon escaped the "jimjams," but says hereafter he will wear a blinder over that eye when he purchases summer drinks, or else write his order on a slate.—*Cleveland Leader.*

John Van Buren and Chief Justice Taney.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, the Legislature of New York enacted a law imposing a capitation tax upon immigrants arriving from Europe and landing at Quarantine. A question was raised in respect to the constitutionality of this law, and the case was ultimately taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Seward made the argument on one side, and John Van Buren on the other. The trial attracted considerable interest, not so much from the importance of the question involved as from the reputation and political position of the opposing counsel. Mr. Seward was a Senator in Congress, and the great Whig leader of the States; while Van Buren was the most brilliant orator and most popular man on the Democratic side. They were rivals at the bar, having then recently been engaged in the trial of the negro murderer, Freeman, at Auburn, during which there had been much sharp altercation between them. The Whigs in Congress warmly sympathized with Seward, while the Democrats were equally active and zealous in encouraging Van Buren. The arguments were elaborate and able, the resulting impression being that the Senator was more of a statesman than a lawyer, but that Van Buren was one of the most entertaining, impressive, and effective advocates that had ever been heard in the Court.

Judge Taney presided—one of the purest, most learned and able judges that ever sat on the bench. He was the impersonation of one's ideas of the genius of jurisprudence. He was shy, reserved in manner, ascetic in his habits, a gloomy, forbidding-looking man, resembling a monk of the middle ages; but under this colds and repulsive exterior there beat a warm sympathetic heart. He was a literal man, with no idea of a joke; was never satirical or ironical, and detested a pun or a quip as much as Dr. Johnson.

The day the argument was closed, Van Buren contrived to fall in company with the Chief Justice in coming down the avenue from the Capitol.—John had a degree of coolness and self-possession under all circumstances that nothing ever disturbed. With an airy, jaunty manner, that would have been offensive in anybody else, but which he made winning and attractive, he addressed the aged jurist;

"I was much flattered, Mr. Chief Justice, at the gracious attention with which you listened to my poor effort in behalf of the suffering immigrants at Quarantine." Mr. Taney made a fitting response, and Van Buren cooley proceeded: "Far be it from me to say anything respecting the decision of the Court." The Judge started with a gesture of deprecation, as if he apprehended an indiscretion on the part of the lawyer. "I am quite aware of the apparent indelicacy of saying anything that should look like an attempt to influence the action of the Court." Here the Chief Justice gave a dissatisfied shrug of his shoulders, intended as a rebuke of what he regarded as an impudence. But John was wholly unmoved, and went on with his remarks, as though he was saying the most natural and appropriate thing imaginable. "Nor would I presume to intimate that an early decision of the case is desirable." The Judge opened his eyes in amazement, but remained silent. "But the truth is, your Honor," continued John, "the poor devils at Quarantine are perishing daily, and it is of the utmost importance that they should learn whether they are dying constitutionally."

Appreciating John's waggery at last, the Chief Justice, much relieved, gave way to a hearty laugh, and the conversation came to an end.

John Van Buren had in him the making of a great lawyer and a statesman of commanding power. He lacked nothing but industry and steadiness of purpose. Quick of perception, with fine faculties, uncommon logical powers, and abundant imagination, he never failed to command the admiring attention of his auditory.—"*Anecdotes of Public Men*," *in July Galaxy.*

Dress of School Girls.

A lady who has visited Vassar College, is severe on the manner of dress in that institution. The critic thus writes: "The great drawback to success lies in the want of physique to start with, and in the miserable habits of dress and diet which they bring to four years of hard work. It is this, and not overstudy, which breaks them down. It is a curious circumstance, but it is true, that students are hardly ever supplied with sufficient warm clothing for the winter season. Nor is it possible to impress parents with the necessity of providing warm yet light all wool garments and fabrics, which will resist cold weather, yet not be too burdensome to the wearer. Girls from the far West bring dresses of almost the same texture for all the year round, and possess neither the requisite under nor outside clothing for permanent health and daily comfort. This is not from poverty; it is simply want of knowledge. The girl who is shivering for the want of under garments, warm merino dresses, woolen stockings, and thick shoes, will have bracelets, white kid gloves, and a gold watch, and perhaps diamond ear-rings. Simplicity, convenience and comfort should characterize the dress of college students, and it would be well if special attention were directed to this matter, and mothers told exactly what to provide in the way of dress for their daughters going to college, and thus avoid what is really a serious obstacle to continued study.

A Doctor Taken by Surprise.

On Friday morning, Dr. John H. Holt, of Hillsborough, Md., was called on to visit a patient in the country. When he returned, knowing he had to visit another soon, he left his medicine chest under the seat of his carriage. Late in the afternoon he hitched his horse to his carriage and visited his patient. Finding he had need to administer a remedy not in the house he went to his carriage to get his medicine chest. To his astonishment, when he touched it, it felt soft and fuzzy, and a humming noise that proceeded from under the seat of his carriage told him too plainly that something was wrong. Further examination proved that a swarm of bees had "pitched" on the doctor's medicine chest while in his carriage-house. He had innocently ridden half-a-mile in the country with the bees immediately under his seat; he could not be persuaded to ride back in the same fashion but unhitched the the horse from the carriage, led the horse to town, and got a boy to pull the carriage and bees after him. That evening the doctor had a bee-gum prepared, and "hived" the intruders, thus recovering possession of his medicine ch

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 19, 1872.

In Distress.

The Radical journals are very much pained at the action of the recent Baltimore Convention, and seem unusually solicitous as to the future well-being of the Democratic party. They are even so conciliatory as to advise us to vote for Grant, although for years boasting that they needed no outside assistance. Don't distress yourselves, gentlemen. If you are assured that our act means suicide it need not concern you. It will be our funeral.

But this intense concern for our action betokens lively fears as to results. We propose to win this year, and have taken the proper course to secure that result. In 1868, to save yourselves from defeat you nominated Grant—an old line Democrat. We have nominated Greeley, and will succeed. From the nettle danger we will pluck the flower safety. Three millions of Democrats reinforced by a million honest Republicans not only ensure present success, but builds up a permanent and enduring party, which will triumph so long as it remains true to its organization.

The Conspiracy Bill.

In answer to inquiries which have been made, we will give, in a few words, the facts in relation to the passage of the above bill at the late session of the Legislature.

In the House of Representatives, January 22d, 1872, Mr. Brockway of Columbia county read in his place and presented to the Chair a bill entitled "an act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this commonwealth," (*Legislative Journal*, 93.)

The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, (General.)

February 1, Mr. Brockway from the Committee reported the bill without amendment.

March 28, on motion of Mr. Brockway the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill, and it was read as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons whenever in his or their opinion the wages paid are insufficient or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen by his, her or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons so refusing to work or labor to prosecution or indictment for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That this act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania and to the constitution of the United States."

The bill being under consideration the following additional proviso was added, as an amendment, on motion of Mr. Lawshe, to-wit:

"*Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment under existing laws of any person or persons who shall in any way hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers."

The bill then passed.

In the Senate, April 8, the bill was called up by Mr. Petrikin, went through its several readings, and was passed by a unanimous vote, the yeas and nays not being called thereon. (*Leg. Jour.*, 1098.)

The bill was not signed by the Governor before the adjournment, nor subsequent thereto; nor are we informed that he has yet signed it. The cause for this delay it is difficult to understand, for the Governor has claimed to be the laboring man's friend, and though the bill may be imperfect in its terms, as amended, it is a step in the right direction and should be approved. Whether it be merely declaratory of the law of conspiracy as indicated by modern decisions, or introductive of a new rule or principle, it was just, right and proper and conforms to the advancing and enlightened spirit of the times.

Changing their Minds.

Before the Baltimore Convention met the Grant organs were congratutating themselves that under no circumstances would the Democrats support Greeley. The *Press* even boasted that more Democratic papers in Pennsylvania would refuse to support Greeley, than there were Republican journals which refused to support Hartranft. Forney has changed his mind. He now says sadly:

Of all the Democratic journals in Pennsylvania not one remains to do reverence to its party. Of all the editors of that faith who have been abusing Greeley for thirty years, and who for the last three months have been clamoring for a straightout nomination like a criminal on the way to expiate his crimes begging for mercy, not one lifts up his voice against the surrender of his party. Even the rural Democracy of Berks, which has been wont to consider itself of divine origin, bows to the decree of fate and through its organs talks glibly of "clasping hands across the bloody chasm."

The unanimity with which the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania have hoisted the names of Greeley and Brown is as emphatic as their nomination at Baltimore. We have yet to see a single one that opposes Greeley. His flag has been simultaneously unfurled all over the State, while the great organs, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg have broken out with the extremest laudations of his career. The epidemic of Liberalism, as it has been called, has developed as strongly here as in New York or Indiana. We confess to a decided feeling of surprise as we read the Democratic papers of Pennsylvania; at the Philadelphia *Age* and *Herald* and Pittsburg *Post* accepting the nomination, of Greeley without qualification and promising him a hearty support; at the West Chester *Jeffersonian* and Bellefonte *Watchman*—the first a high-toned, old-fashioned Democratic organ, and the second a pro-slavery, rebel sheet—declaring that they will not revolt; and at the Harrisburg *Patriot* and Lancaster *Intelligencer* jubilating over the event.

There are many stranger things twixt Heaven and earth than ever entered into our philosophy, and this is one of them.

An Unassailable Candidate.

Not one serious charge has thus far been made against CHARLES R. BUCKALEW by our opponents. So clean has been his record, so pure his political motives, and so unblemished his moral character, that they have found it utterly impossible to trump up a single accusation to his disparagement. Even their inventive faculties—usually so fertile—have run aground, and they find it entirely out of the question to conjure up a single solitary ghost of past misdeeds to frighten the people from his support.

When, in all the political history of the State, has this been the case before? Even such great and good men as the virtuous SHUNK and the high-toned, noble WOODWARD, were made the targets for numerous political shafts, poisoned with malignity and made deadly with the virus of personal hatred and envy. But, with BUCKALEW, the case is different. So guarded have been all his acts; so wisely and well considered has been his every step; so above suspicion his whole personal life; so cautious, able and prudent his entire official course, that his political opponents have nothing to say against him. For once the enemies of the Democracy are at fault and the blood hounds of detraction of no account. Our candidate is invulnerable against any assault, and only shines the brighter with every weak effort that is made to dim the clear and steady light with which he flames before the people.

Of such a man and such a leader the Democracy of Pennsylvania may well be proud. The contrast between him and his opponent, JOHN F. HARTRANFT, is so great as even to provoke the comment of the latter's own party journals, some of whom go so far as to advocate his withdrawal from their ticket and the substitution of another man who will better stand the comparison with Mr. BUCKALEW. Such testimony as this in our candidate's favor is unexceptionable, and shows that his merits, ability and power are accognized and felt even by the enemies of the great party of which he is the gallant and accomplished standard-bearer.

In the few impromptu speeches thus far made by Mr. BUCKALEW in response to serenades, &c., since his nomination, he has been careful to impress upon his audiences the great need there is of reform in the State government; and, while modestly deprecating his own ability to effect such reform, he avows his intention, if elected, to bring to the discharge of his official duties an incorruptible integrity and a courage that will not shrink from any apprehension of personal consequences. And the whole history of the man is a guarantee that he will do what he says. His fair fame has never yet been assailed by a breath, and his daring courage in doing what he believes to be right is proved by the record which he has made a part of the history of the country.

Such, Democrats of Pennsylvania and honest Republicans who desire reform and honesty in the State government, is the man for whom we ask you to vote in October. If you are anxious that a stop should be put to an epoch of personal and political corruption in our good old State, go to the polls and so express yourselves by voting for BUCKALEW and HARTLEY. We sincerely believe that Heaven has destined them to be the rescuers of the people of the Keystone State from the hands of the Shylocks and plunderers who now oppress and betray them.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

The Hours of Labor Act of 1868.

The following is the hours of labor act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and approved by the Governor, April 14, 1868.

"*An act to limit the hours of labor constituting a day's work in this State to eight hours.*

SECTION 1. That on and after the first day of July 1868, eight hours of labor between the rising and setting of the sun shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work, in all cases of labor and service by the day, where there is no contract or agreement to the contrary.

SECTION 2. This act shall not apply to or in any way affect farm or agricultural labor or service by the year, month or week; nor shall any person be prevented by any thing herein contained from working as many hours over time or extra work as he or she may see fit, the compensation to be agreed upon between the employer and employee," (P. Laws, 1868, p. 99.)

This law, enacted by a Radical Legislature, is a good illustration of "how not to do it," in matters of reform. The exceptions are vastly more extensive and important than the operative part of the law and show the great reluctance, distrust and unfriendliness with which the measure was conceded by its authors to the demand of the labor interest of the State.

The Later Logan.

"LO, the poor Indian" once more reappears under the name of LOGAN, but now with a pouch too well filled to permit us to fix upon him the stigma of pauperism. It seems that the sudden conversion of Senator LOGAN from a bitter enemy into a burning advocate of Grant was effected by the same mystic force which, according to tradition, will make the mare go, and *a fortiori* the mule.

An appropriation of $500,000 to feed and clothe rather less than five hundred noble redmen in the Northwest known as the Teton Sioux brought LOGAN to terms. For it is not true of the later ILLINOIS LOGAN, as of the earlier Indian LOGAN, that "his blood runs in the veins of no living creature." On the contrary, with the exception perhaps of Grant's, no man's blood runs more freely and profitably in the veins of living creatures than the blood of LOGAN. And LOGAN having presented to the President a kinsman and namesake of his as the proper person to control and disburse the half million aforesaid, the President promptly handed the matter over to him. Persons on the spot estimate the necessary outlay of LOGAN on the Western lodges at about $25,000. This will leave him at liberty to practise "division" and silence" with his Senatorial namesake. It would have been strange indeed if with $75,000 shining reasons for a change of heart LOGAN had remained obdurate.—*World.*

David Paul Brown an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia died on Thursday of last week, aged 78 years. He was an author and of great abilities as a lawyer.

Mr. Buckalew on Hours of Labor.

By act of Congress of June 25, 1868, (*Congressional Globe, 2d. Session, 40th Congress, Appendix*, 511,) it is provided as follows:

"That eight hours work shall constitute a day's work for laborers, workmen and mechanics, now employed, or who may be hereafter employed, by or on behalf of the government of the United States, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed."

This measure of progress and justice was supported by Mr. Buckalew in all the stages of its progress through the Senate.

June 24, 1868, Mr. Conness moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the following:

"And unless otherwise provided by law, the rate of wages paid by the United States shall be the current rate, for the same time, at the place of employment."

This insiduous, adroit amendment, intended for the destruction of the bill, was supported in debate by Messrs. Sherman, Morrill of Vermont, Fessenden and Ferry; and was opposed by Messrs. Conness, Hendricks, Morton, Stewart, Cole, Buckalew and Wilson.

The objections to the amendment and its true character as one of hostility to reform, were admirably exposed by Mr. Buckalew in his remarks, which we copy from the *Globe* as follows:

"MR. BUCKALEW:—I think if this bill passes at all, it ought to pass without being encumbered by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio. Several things are to be considered in this connection. There is very frequently a great difference between skilled and common labor in the labor-markets of the country. It is often very important that the Government should employ labor of the highest degree of skill and pay unusual rates. Under the amendment of the Senator from Ohio, however, it would be impossible for the Government officers to employ any person in any particular trade or employment at rates above the common average in the labor market.

Again, the Senator forgets that we have laws fixing the rates of compensation for particular Government labor, here at the seat of Government, and in other parts of the country. As to the employment of other laborers the rates are unfixed. The operation of his amendment, therefore, when it comes to be applied practically, may be found to nullify the proposed law or to embarrass the Government in the transaction of public business.

We have never heard any complaints, so far as I know, that labor is unduly paid by the Government; that it is inordinately paid; that the rates of compensation allowed by Government officers to those employed by them ought to be reduced, either generally in the country, or at particular points; and I take it for granted that upon this question we can rely upon our own agents, that they will not pay larger rates than are proper to secure that which is necessary in the public service. I see no necessity, therefore, for loading down this bill with a condition or a *limitation upon our public officers*, which will be found in practice, extremely inconvenient and operative against the public interests.

There is another point in this same connection. It is very often necessary that particular work to be done for the Government should be done in great haste. A vessel is to be fitted out for some public service in foreign waters, and it may be necessary to pay a little above the ordinary rates in order to secure the work being done promptly and efficiently. Why should you incumber now your public officers with a limitation which may prevent them in an emergency, and when temporary labor is needed, from paying above the ordinary market rate, when by your limitation you prevent them from obtaining skilled labor at the particular city or place where the public business is to be transacted. Upon these considerations, in my judgment, it is perfectly clear that if we pass this bill at all, we ought not to incumber and embarrass it with the amendment of the Senator from Ohio." (*Congressional Globe, 2d. Session, 40th Congress*, 3427,)

The yeas and nays being called and taken upon the Sherman amendment, it was lost, yeas 16, nays 21, Mr. Buckalew voting against it.

The same day, on the final passage of the bill, the vote stood: Yeas, Messrs. Buckalew and others, 26; nays, Messrs. Corbett and others, 11. So this important bill passed, and being signed by President Johnson became a law, as before stated, on the 25th of June, 1868. Its title is, "An act constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics, employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States."

But though the object of this law was very plainly declared both in its text and in its title, there were difficulties in the way of its enforcement, and particularly an indisposition to apply it on the part of some heads of departments and government superintendants. The attempt was made to have the law construed to mean that workmen should be paid less wages than before in proportion to the reduction of time of daily labor from ten hours to eight. For remedy of this difficulty, interposed by government officers, Mr. Conness introduced a supplemental bill into the Senate at the following session of Congress. It provided:

"That from and after June 25, 1868, all laborers, workmen and mechanics, engaged in the employment of the Government of the United States, shall receive for a day's labor, as provided by law, the full wages and compensation paid for such labor as if ten hours constituted a day's labor."

Dec. 16, 1868, Mr. Conness moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of this bill, on which motion the yeas and nays were called, and being taken, the result was as follows:

YEAS, Messrs. Abbott, BUCKALEW, Conness, Dixon, Harris, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Vickers, Wade, Warner, Welch, Whyte, Williams, and Wilson—22.

NAYS, Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysan, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willey —28.

So the motion was lost. (*Congressional Globe, 3d Session, 40th Congress pp.* 100, 101.)

It will be observed that Mr. Buckalew voted to take up the bill for consideration and passage, so that the prior act of the 25th of June should be no longer exposed to misconstruction and its proper and benevolent objects defeated. Though this effort to vindicate the law failed at that time, it is gratifying to know that subsequently, under the pressure of public opinion, the Government, or the administration, gave to the law its just construction and applied it in practice. The Hours-of-labor act of 1868 stands upon the statute book of the United States to the honor of those who passed it, and has, upon trial, vindicated itself against all objections. It was a measure of benevolent reform, a great step in the progress of civilization in this country, and it will be hereafter pointed to as one of those titles which public men of the present age acquired, in their day and generation, to the respect of future times.

Hours of Labor in Manufactories.

A RECORD OF 1854.

A contest occurred in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at the session of 1854 upon a bill limiting labor in manufacturing establishments. We recur at this time to that contest for the reason that our present candidate for Governor was then a member of the State Senate and took part in the proceedings upon the bill.

March 24th, 1854, on motion of Mr. Foulkrod the Senate proceeded to the consideration of House bill, No. 29, The first and material section of the bill was as follows:

"That no male or female operative, under the age of twenty-one years, shall under any contract be employed in any cotton, woolen, silk, flax bagging or paper manufactories, in this commonwealth, for a longer period than ten hours in any one day, or sixty hours in any one week."

The vote on taking up the bill was: yeas, 18; nays, 9; Mr. Buckalew voting in the affirmative. (*Senate Journal*, 589.) The bill passed committee of the whole and was made the order of the day for the following Tuesday.

March 28th, the consideration of the bill was resumed, on second reading. On motion of Mr. Darlington to make *ten* hours in any one day, read *eleven* hours, and to make *sixty* hours in any one week read *sixty-five* hours, the vote was: yeas, 11; nays, 17, and it was rejected; Mr. Buckalew voting in the negative. (*Senate Journal*, 626.) Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

March 29th the bill was again taken up. An amendment moved by Mr. Slifer to except certain counties from the operation of the bill, was voted on and lost, yeas, 11; nays, 15. An amendment was then added, on motion of Mr. Hiester, as a proviso, to the first section. It was carried by a vote of 22 to 8, (Mr, Buckalew absent,) and read as follows:

"*Provided*, That minors above the age of sixteen years may be employed under contracts for a period not exceeding eleven hours in any one day with the full and free consent of such minors and their parents and guardians."

The bill was then postponed.

April 7, 1854, consideration of bill resumed and after some unimportant amendments it passed to a third reading A motion was then made by Mr. Hamilton that the Senate go into committee of the whole to strike out Mr. Hiester's proviso as given above. This motion was agreed to, yeas, 17; nays, 11; Mr. Buckalew voting in the affirmative. The proviso was accordingly struck out.

A motion was then made to go again into committee of the whole in order to amend the bill by striking out the words, "cotton, wool, silk, flax, bagging or paper," and make it apply generally to manufacturing establishments. This motion was carried, 18 to 13, and the bill being reported from committee so amended the report was agreed to, yeas, 17; nays 14; Mr. Buckalew in both cases voting in the affirmative.

The bill then passed the Senate finally yeas, 27; nays, 4; Mr. B. voting for it. (*Senate Journal*, 778, *Legislative Union*, 274.)

The House afterwards non-concurred in the Senate amendments and a committee of conference was appointed, consisting on the part of the Senate of Messrs. Kunkel, Buckalew, and Crabb. May 8th, Mr. Kunkel from the committee of conference reported to the Senate that the committee had agreed to recommend that the House should recede from their non-concurrence in the Senate amendments and agree to the bill as amended. This report was adopted by the Senate unanimously. (*Senate Journal*, 1169; *Legislative Union*, 103.)

Thus this protracted controversy came to an end, so far as the Senate was concerned, in the triumph of a liberal and general measure to prevent abuse by over-work of persons of tender years in the manufacturing establishments of the State. But, we regret to say, that the enemies of the measure succeeded after all in defeating it in the House of Representatives. In that branch the report of the committee of conference failed of adoption after several votes relating to it, the last of which, upon a motion of postponement, stood 48 to 33. We have, however, referred to this record for the purpose stated in the outset, and for the further purpose of calling attention to this question of the employment of boys and girls in manufactories. It seems to us that we ought to have a statute to prevent their being over-worked when they are unable to judge for themselves or subject (as they are in many cases) to indiscreet or unfeeling control of others.

HOW IS THIS?—One half of the Republican journals exclaim that Greeley has gone over to the Democrats, and therefore no Republican should vote for him. The other half assert that he always was and *is* a Republican and for this reason no Democrat can vote for him. Settle it among yourselves, gentlemen. At all events he is a Democratic candidate.

THE campaign in North Carolina bids fair to be an exciting one. Senator Schurz and ex-Senator Doolittle have gone there on behalf of the Liberal-Democratic ticket, and Secretary Boutwell and Senator Wilson for the Republicans. $250,000 of Government money has also gone to help the "Ads" through. The election takes place August 1st and much interest is taken in the result.

The Mining Act of 1870.

On the 17th day of February, 1870, when the bill for the ventilation and regulation of mines was under consideration in the Senate of Pennsylvania, Mr. Buckalew moved an important amendment which now constitutes the twenty-fourth section of the act as passed. This section gives to the law a proper sanction and renders it effectual for the purposes in view in its enactment. Without it, the law would be very imperfect and to a great extent ineffectual as no proper remedies would be provided for injuries caused by its violation. In short, this 24th, section is the one which gives life and vigor to the act. It is as follows:

"Section 24, That for any injury to person or property occasioned by any violation of this act, or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions, by any owner lessee or operator of any coal mine or opening, a right of action shall accrue to the party injured for any direct damages he may have sustained thereby; and in any case of loss of life by reason of such violation or wilful failure aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the widow and lineal heirs of the person whose life shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained." (*Senate Journal*, 1870, *p.* 392; *P. Laws*, *p.* 12.)

We can discover no good reason for the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the mining law. If the various provisions of the law for the management and ventilation of mines, (intended, as the title expresses it, "to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines,") were right and and proper, just and effectual remedies for violations of the law were cleerly required. Any owner or operator of mines who shall wilfully violate or disregard the law should bear the consequences of his wrongful act or omission, and persons who may be injured by his misconduct or default should receive legal redress. That is plain common sense, and common justice.

McClure v. Gray.

The position of Mr. Buckalew before the people is so impregnable, that our Radical opponents are driven to their wits end to find a point of attack. A few country journals think they have found it in his action as Chairman of the Committee to try the contested election between McClure and Gray. It is to be noted that the Philadelphia editors who knew most about the matter, never pretended that Gray did not obtain his seat by fraud. But a complete answer to all these charges is the following editorial from the *Press* which supported Gray's election:

FRAUDS UPON THE BALLOT.

One of the worst signs of the time is the boldness with which the politicians speak of their past and contemplated frauds upon the ballot-box. As if crime were something to be proud of, men holding high official positions, or candidates for such, openly proclaim upon the streets their success in falsifying the verdict of the people as expressed through the ballot-box last year and their intention of repeating the performance this fall. These barroom boasts are not all mere braggadocio. The men who utter them mean what they say, and before next October they will be organized into a systematic assault upon the grandest of republican institutions.

It is unnecessary for us to write a homily upon the enormity of the contemplated crime of these men, and to appeal to them to abandon their plans. They are both intelligent and unscrupulous. A few words of entreaty to the people whose honor is concerned, and of warning to the politicians whose safety is at stake, will be more effective. The first will remember the deep humilation that followed Senator McClure's exposures of the manner in which he was cheated at the special election last January. No more damnable frauds were ever committed in the Fourth word or by William Tweed. Indeed, the Democratic leader who had for a long time before been awarded a monopoly of the notoriety achieved by ballot-box stuffing, testified that the frauds and violence of the men that assumed to carry the Republican cause in the Fourth district exceeded in downright villainy anything he had ever seen or had a hand in doing. And these, too, were the words of a man emulous all his life of the infamy that follows a career of crime, and who has sought the bubble reputation by ballot-box stuffing and disregard of all laws, human and divine.

Whole wards of the city, rich in wealth and culture, and the home of an intelligent and presumedly honest people, were overrun by gangs of "repeaters" respectable citizens were not allowed to vote and were driven from the polls, even clergymen were insulted, and the preservers of the city's peace joined with the worst ruffians in this disgraceful business. If ever there was an event to make an American blush for the decay of the institutions of his country and the degradation of his countrymen, it was the election in this city on the 30th of January last.

The Republican party is not made up of ballot-box stuffers and criminals, and was not responsible for these outrages. It must not be scandalized by a repetition of them. If the party cannot win fairly, let it be defeated. At all events, while opposing the Democracy, because we believe it to be an organization of the baser elements of society, let us not astonish them by the impunity with which we commit unparalleled crime and boast of it.

As for the politicians, they can remember their trepidation when McClure threatened to put them in the penitentiary, and the contempt with which they have since been visited by all honest people. McClure failed to carry out his pledge to prosecute these men, but the sentiment he aroused against them is stronger than ever, while the opposition, now including that mighty engine for good, the Citizens' Reform Association, is able to counteract their sinister influence and to visit them with the punishment they deserve.

"DOUBT not, whatever scoffers may say or doubters doubt, that there is a moral government of the world. There is such moral government; and to an enlightened, instructed people, the fact should always be a source of hope and consolation in the darkest hour. When men in public life are suspected of being evil and unjust laws are enacted and free institutions are menaced with peril and destruction, let it be still remembered that there is a moral government of the world, and that a people, true to itself, can rescue its freedom its liberty and its rights from the utmost extremity of danger. I invoke your friendly and earnest aid in the elections of the present year. Our cause is just. We appeal to men who have been classed with various political organizations heretofore, to uphold our hands and bid us God speed in the good work in which we are engaged. If you render that assistance great good will ensue, but if you permit the political managers to betray you evil will result. 'Choose ye this day' which course you will support—justice, purity and right, or degradation, evil and wrong. As you choose, so will results come to you in the future."—*Charles R. Buckalew.*

Reading Out.

Mr. Cameron is busy, through his mercenaries, reading out the Republicans who will not vote all the State ticket. He is an adept at the business; he has been at it for half a century, in and out of all organizations. He read the old George Wolff men out of the Democracy; he read the Democrats out of the Know-Nothing party, of which he was a chief; and then, after fairly buying himself into the Republican camp, he proceeded to read out such men as A. G. Curtin, A. K. McClure, Eli Slifer, John Hickman, and every other who would not bow to the cap of Gessler. He has been a rare reader-out at Washington, but never a reader-in. His decrees were frequent and fierce. Even President Grant has had such knowledge of his hostility to the good men of Pennsylvania that one of his maxims is: "I have no influence with any of the Senators, and must yield my wishes to theirs."

The new class to be read out are the brave and incorruptible Isaias Billingfelt, of Lancaster—the same who has been fighting the corrupt manipulators of the Sinking Fund at Harrisburg; the able and gifted editors of the *Daily Express*, at Lancaster, Messrs. Piersol and Geist, who have built up a powerful paper by unselish devotion to Republican principles and by bold business enterprise; the eloquent Thomas E. Marshall, of Alleghany, whose stirring arguments for the Republican party have made all Western Pennsylvania ring for the last twenty years; the fearless *Republican*, at Chester, Delaware county, edited by that hard-working printer and editor, Y. S. Walter, Esq., who has grown to be a man of power, because he writes and "sets up" his own editorials, and supports our great cause because he loves it; also the editors of influential journals in Luzerine, Wayne, Venango, Beaver, Crawford, Cambria, Huntingdon, Allegheny, and Bucks; among the latter, Mr. Darlington, of the *Intelligencer*, who offends because he is too fair a man to submit to transparent unfairness. All these are to be "read out" either because they will not or cannot swallow the nauseous dose presented to them by General Cameron's son and his associates at the late Harrisburg Convention.

Is it not a question whether, when you "read out" such influences as these, you may be at last without a successful party?

Among others who are to be "read out" is *The Press*. This Pennsylvania Pope says we are excommunicated. Against us the ANATHEMA is special. We have always revolted at infallibilities and incapables. We have never believed in either. Our offence in this case is therefore grievous. Let us look it boldly in the face. To help the cause and President Grant we asked only that Cameron and his friends should give us a candidate for Governor that would unite our party. We had no candidate of our own. Our objection to Hartranft at first was simply his incapacity. We had an idea that perhaps Pennsylvania desired a statesman for Governor, a Shunk, a Muhlenberg, or a Curtin. We beegged Cameron and his following to give us such a man, and stood ready to support the son-in-law of his own brother, William Cameron, of Lewisburg, Hon. John B. Packer, a fit, honest man, a ripe scholar and gentleman. Since then, to our deep regret, other charges, besides incapacity, are urged against General Hartranft, and a large portion of the Republicans of the State are against him, so pronounced that their judgment can only be reversed by a new nomination for Governor. Now, mark! Our protest against this nomination was *months* in advance of the State Convention. How it was met we need not recall. Everybody was ashamed of its actions. Except the unanimous renomination of Grant, all else was bad and base. Hartranft was crowded through. He was not even decently ratified. Our delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention were not selected but dictated, and when the convention met at the Academy of Music our delegation, with most honorable exceptions, was found to be owned by Senator Cameron, who first experimented on it with the name of his son for Vice President, and then refused to allow the name of any other Pennsylvanian to be mentioned for that office. Judge Kelley could easily have been presented as the choice of the State that is to decide the Presidential issue this year—especially with the war between Colfax and Wilson—but General Cameron waved him away.

In view of these facts we spoke. For this we are to be read out. Perhaps President Grant has truer friends than *The Press*, but we don't know it. Perhaps Pope Cameron may drive us out of the Republican party, but we do not think so. He can never, at any rate, drive us out of our Republican convictions. These are a religion to be followed even to the stake.

And now one word as to our business. *The Press* is a newspaper. It wins by its worth. It is in no one sense a party organ, though it is in every sense a radical, progressive Republican paper. It lives only by its enterprise, and if it ever loses, it is because it does not fear to attack public crime or error, even in its own party. It would support Senator Cameron to-morrow in any cause that was right, and denounce Grant in any cause that was wrong, but *The Press*, like "any other man," owes something to itself, and good deal more to the Truth. So, gentlemen of the Grand Commandery—Mr. Cameron, Mr. Russell Errett, and the rest—if you can do without us this year, why, "leave off your damnable faces, *and begin.*"

Additional information concerning the use of the North Carolina corruption fund is coming out. Congressman Beck writes a letter to the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman in which he says that he found, on inquiry at the Treasury Department, that $223,000 had been drawn therefrom, nominally for expenses of the courts in North Carolina; of this amount, $65,000 had been drawn within the past sixty days, and $40,000 within a few weeks. Mr. Beck very forcibly shows the patent fraud in this case by recalling the fact that not more than $5,000 has ever been checked at one time from the Treasury for the purposes for which Marshal Carrow now takes nearly a quarter of a million dollars. A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, writing from Baltimore, fully exposes the shallow subterfuge used by the Renominationists to justify these extraordinary expenditures. Even the cock-and-bull story of a Ku-Klux attack on Capt. Settle has not weight enough to give the Grant newspapers decent excuse for their charge that suppression of outrages makes the courts costly. We would like to see the items of these outlays; they are to be made for the benefit of poor whites, whose poverty, it is said, consents to take money for votes. We expect to see them spurn the bribe. But will the Grant journals figure out how Marshal Carrow's $223,000 enters into the North Carolina problem of Addition, Division, and Silence?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEWS

The residence of E. W. Hayward, cashier of the Blackstone National Bank, at Uxbridge, Mass., was entered Saturday morning, between 1 and 2, through a chamber window, by five disguised men, who, after binding and gagging Mr. Hayward and family, numbering four persons, entered the room of Chas. Wessen, the teller of the bank, and compelled him to accompany them to the bank and unlock the safe. They obtained between $13,000 and $14,000, mostly in bills.

The jury in the case of Stokes, (Col.) for the murder of Col. James Fisk Jr, were unable to agree and were discharged on Monday. Stokes was remanded to jail without bail.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby notify all those indebted to them on note, bond or book account, to call and settle the same on or before the 1st day of October next. All neglecting this notice may expect to pay costs.

WM. MCKELVY & CO.
MCKELVY, REAB & CO.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH B. ROSS, DEC'D.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute among the creditors and heirs entitled to the same the balance in the hands of CHRIST. ROSS, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth B. Ross, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, in said county, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Centre Street, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

W. WIRT,
Auditor.

July 19 1872 3w

STATEMENT OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Cooper L. Thomas in account with Bloomsburg School District for the year ending June, 1872.

DR.

To amt. received from former Treasurer $ 751 32
Amt. received from sale of lots, etc. 50 00
Amt. received from State Appropriation 883 92
Amt. received from Jesse Shannon collector, 1870 300 14
Amt. received from Charles Thomas collector, 1871 6,854 00
$9,131 38

CR.

By orders redeemed during year $7,967 54
By commission 2 per cent. on $7967,54 159 35
By balance in hands of Treasurer 1,004 49
$9,131 38

Charles Thomas collector for 1871 in account with Bloomsburg School District for the ensuing year.

DR.

To amount of Treasurer $7,004 49

CR.

By exonerations and abatements $ 149 00
By 5 per cent. collection fee on $6,855 342 75
By amt. paid C. L. Thomas, treasurer 6,512 74
By balance in hand of collector 1,004 49
$8,008 98

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid Treasurer $ 6,512 74
Fuel and contingencies 1,491 74
For adjusting grades etc. 4 50
Treasurer's per centage 159 35
Balance on hand 1,004 49
$9,131 38

Dr.

To balance $1,004 49

I, ELIAS MAIZE, Esq., Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to audit, settle and adjust the account of Cooper L. Thomas, Treasurer of the Bloomsburg School District, for the year ending June, 1872, do hereby certify that I have attended to the duties of my appointment at my office in Bloomsburg, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1872, when and where all persons interested were required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

ELIAS MAIZE,
Auditor.

July 19, 1872.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

Friday, July 19, 1872.

FRANK COOLEY,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	9:52 A. M.	4:57 P. M.
Accommodation	8:40 A. M.	12:05 P. M.
Express	12:3 P. M.	9:32 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
1:56 P. M.	11:14 A. M.

LOCAL.

PETER ENT lost a valuable horse on Thursday last.

IN our last issue we spoke of the small pox as having broken out in "Millinville;" it should have read "Mainville." We learn that there have been no less than four deaths in one family in that place.

MR. MORDICAI MILLARD was so unfortunate as to lose a fine colt on Sunday last. The animal broke through a partition of the stall and so entangled himself with the halter as to cause strangulation. This is a serious loss to Mr. Millard as the colt was a valuable one.

THE Court House grounds have become the most fashionable and liberally patronised cow pasture in town. We counted five of the useful animals feeding there at one time a day or two since. It might be well to appoint a cow boy to look after them, to be paid by the Commissioners.

After a brief but exciting experience of mail and passenger carrying, George H. Brown has resigned the business into the hands of the old proprietor of the stage line, J. L. Girton. It would have been well if the lower rates established by Mr. Brown had been maintained.

MRS. Mary Doebler, widow of the late Charles H. Doebler, met with a serious accident recently in Williamsport. By a misstep whilst going down stairs she was precipitated to the floor beneath, fracturing her leg. At last reports she was recovering slowly from her injuries.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, ironically called a "Journal of Civilization," is doing its level best to bring about a religious war, by its unceasing attacks upon the Roman Catholics. Are there not limits where the law can interfere to prevent the publication of articles detrimental to the interests of the general public? If so, this would seem to be a fair opportunity for the law to show its power.

THE Festival season is not yet ended. The Reformed Church had one last week which was well attended. There has been an immense consumption of berries and cream for a month or two past and it is very probable that there will be yet more unless all the Churches have had a chance. "The highly moral" blackberry is next in order.

WE have received the first number of *the Grant Standard* a campaign paper published in Laporte Sullivan County, T. & J. V. Ingham editors. It is issued, as its name indicates, in the interests of Grant and Wilson. It is a small eight paged sheet, with "patent inside" and looks very well.

THE *Sunday Morning Free Press* is a new paper issued every Sunday at Scranton. The number before us contains a large cut of B. Gratz Brown, the Vice-Presidential Candidate of the Liberals and Democrats. The paper is very neatly printed and is a spicy, well edited sheet which will prove popular.

A SINGULAR accident befel Captain Grant, of Wyoming, a few days since. Stepping into his garden he saw some chickens picking at a rare plant, and catching up a stick he made for them. While at full speed he encountered a clothes line, which hit him in the mouth. His momentum carried the line back to its fullest tension, and the rebound threw him eight or ten feet. As the line left his mouth it took out three teeth and all that part of the jaw bone in which they were imbedded.

IF you want to part company with flies in your house, fumigate the rooms lightly with carbolic acid and leave the windows open. Of course the perfume is not pleasant but what is that compared with the intolerable pest of flies. We would not shrink from a temporary residence in a glue factory to escape this irritating scourge. From the malignity displayed by these winged nuisances of late we are inclined to the belief that they must have read the *Columbian's* anathemas against them.

The Campaign Columbian. We are crowding our advertisements into as small a space as possible so as to give our readers the fullest information about the campaign, which promises to be the most exciting one in our history. To accommodate those of limited means, or who may not be subscribers, we will furnish a copy of the COLUMBIAN until after the November election—four months—for fifty cents—*invariably in advance.* This is less than our usual rates, being less than three cents a number. Send in the clubs at once.

MR. GEORGE KRAMER of Mount Pleasant has on his premises a walnut tree which, in 1848, was in such an unhealthy condition, that it was given up as dying. A lime box was placed near it for convenience, when to Mr. Kramer's astonishment it began to thrive and it is to day a magnificent tree whose branches cover an area whose diameter is 62½ feet. This is certainly a strong argument in favor of lime. Should any one doubt the statement as regards the size of the tree, it can readily be verified by inspection.

A MAN out West, we see it stated, has succeeded in making both sugar and syrup from the sap of black walnut trees. A specimen of the latter, it is said would readily pass for a fine quality of maple molasses. It is about as thick as ordinary store syrup, but its flavor is vastly superior. The man obtained 2 gallons of sap in 10 hours from a walnut tree that is only 1 foot in diameter and about 40 feet high. He thinks the walnut trees will yield as much sap as maples, whilst their fluid is one-third richer.

CLASS No. 45 of the Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church will hold a Festival at Cadman's Hall on this, Friday, and to morrow evenings.

Now is the time for all who desire cheap coal to purchase it, as the prices of the different qualities have, in all probability, reached the lowest point of the season. Many persons make a great mistake in deferring to lay in their supply of this indispensable article until the late autumn or early winter. It should always be done in summer, be stored in some dry place, when it will be at hand if unexpected cold weather should come.

IT is with positive sorrow that we hear of the advent of a most injurious and unsightly fashion for ladies. We allude to "wasp waists" which have already made their appearance. It is utterly useless of course to attempt to convince the lovelier sex that any mode is harmful and unbecoming, but such is certainly the fact with regard to this distorting and dangerous fashion. Why cannot the dear creatures be content with their thousand and one ribbons, puffs, ruffles and bustles, not to mention their gorgeous styles of hair dressing, without making themselves into a caricature of an hour glass, preventing easy respiration and inviting disease.

This world would be a happier and healthier place if all the modistes were incontinently strangled.

WE have on several occasions urged the necessity of forming campaign clubs and we earnestly hope now that the campaign is fairly opened that steps may be taken at once in the matter. In a contest so important as in October, it is absolutely indispensable to have out the full vote and there is no plan more certain to produce that result than the regular meetings and discussions of these clubs. By all means let there be one in every township. Now that the Democratic and Liberal interests are so nearly identical, the club room would be of advantage not only to the Democrats themselves but also to those honest and clear headed Republicans who have been disgusted by the corruptions of the present administration. Let us hear before another issue of the COLUMBIAN, that some township has taken the initiative. We need energy and activity for this Fall's work and it is a good plan for these, like charity, to begin at home.

THE *Republican* of this town is not a brilliant sheet, but its good opinion of itself is unbounded. Some time since, with reference to its assaults on the *Press*, we compared it to David the stripling and the *Press* to Goliath, the giant. This struck us at the time as absurd enough, but the *Republican* with a sublime complacency makes the matter more ridiculous by suggesting that in the story David killed Goliah, inferring thereby the destruction of the *Press* by its own efforts. This is rather funnier than we would have thought of making it. We remember to have read of a frog who swelled himself up prodigiously to attain the size of an ox in the same meadow. We remember distinctly what became of that frog and we hope the *Republican* may read of and profit by it.

PUT IT IN WRITING.—How many misunderstandings arise from the loose manner in which business matters are talked up, and then when each party puts in his own construction on the conversation, the matter is dismissed by each with 'all right.' Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for lawyers and courts. More than one half of the expensive and useless litigation could be saved if people were in the habit of putting their agreements in writing. Each word in our language has its own peculiar meaning, and it may be that the change of its position in a sentence, conveys an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing ideas are fixed and inelastic.

IF there is any one of our readers who thinks that writing locals is an easy or an amusing thing to do, with the thermometer hovering near the nineties, such person is very welcome to the opinion but we do not share it. If there were a constant succession of lively and interesting events transpiring daily the task would not be as onerous, but when items have to be, like the German philosopher's idea of a camel, "evolved from the depths of one's own consciousness," the matter ceases to be amusing. If any of our friends know of events worth putting in print we shall be more than usually glad to hear of them.

THE funeral of Joseph H. Scranton who died abroad in June, took place in Scranton on Saturday last. Business was entirely suspended in the city during the afternoon, and the whole population honored the sad event with their presence. President Cattell, of Lafayette College, was the officiating clergyman, Messrs. Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, Sam. Sloan, John Brisbin and Benjamin Clark, of New York city; John I. Blair, of New Jersey, and A. McClintock, John B. Smith, D. B. Driesbach, H. S. Pierce, James Blair and Joseph J. Albright, of Luzerne county, were the pall bearers. Many civic societies were in line, and the dirges from several bands of music added to the solemnity of the occasion. A large number of distinguished persons from abroad were in attendance besides those named. All of the public and many private buildings were draped, and flags were generally displayed at half-mast.

A poor German, out of employment and out of funds, came to Centralia a couple of weeks ago, and for the want of a better place to sleep, the hour being late, ensconsed himself inside of an empty store box on the street, where, for a time, his slumbers were peaceful. A passer by happening to notice the protruding legs of the dead-asleep man, and thinking him a "Molly," lying in ambush for no good purpose, immediately notified and collected a half dozen neighbors for the purpose of capturing the dangerous fellow. The box was surrounded and before approaching too closely a shot was fired into it, the ball taking effect in the German's head, inflicting quite a serious wound. He was then captured and taken to a hotel, when the fact was developed that instead of being a "Molly" he was a poor innocent German, out of funds and compelled to sleep in the street. We understand he was sent to New York the next day.—*Ashland Advocate.*

ON Saturday evening when Klecknor's Circus was in town a difficulty occurred between some of the men connected with the show and two or three residents, in which the latter were quite severely handled. We are informed that ill feeling had existed between the parties since a former visit of a circus a year or so ago. The accounts of the origin of the disturbance are so conflicting that it is impossible to state which of the parties is to blame in the matter.

HELP YOUR TOWN.—The way to make a town is to help as much as possible every branch of industry in our midst. Judiciously aid every enterprise that promises to add strength and character to the place. If your neighbor builds a house, help him to pay for it. It is your duty. If you are a property holder every new house strengthens you, and it is but right to reciprocate. Don't hide a dollar with a penny. Look ahead. Consider what is best for you in the long run. Don't be so jealous, if you can draw advantage from an enterprise forwarded by an enemy, support it, even if it does enrich him. What you want is a start for yourself. You don't want to keep yourself poor all your days upon the score that to help yourself is to help your neighbor. Every community is a partnership in which we all have stock, and we are only entitled to our share of the profits.

THE *Republican* publishes this week a lengthy article about Dan. Seybert giving the government side of the case. The *Republican*, being a government organ was expected to do this. Besides the cowardice of striking at a man who is unable to defend himself, our neighbor should remember that his main friends and supporters—such as Deacon Walton and Frank Stewart—are of the same school of politics as itself.

Notwithstanding all that Seybert may have done against our rotten and inquisitorial Revenue laws, had he been a Republican he never would have been convicted; but having been convicted, we prophesy that he will be out of the penitentiary before the October election and working for the success of the Radical ticket. THE BARGAIN IS ALREADY MADE, and H. B. Swope must either acquiesce or Cameron will have his scalp. Already by orders from Washington the execution for the fine and costs in this case has been stayed. The revenue law under Grant is a net which catches all classes of fish. The big ones are generally put back in the stream, either because they have money or promise political allegiance. The Fillmeyer whisky never would have been released except upon a pledge to support Mercur, and the Executor kept his pledge, even so far as to defeat a Democratic candidate for Congress.

SEYBERT HAS HEARD OF THE CASE.

ACCIDENT AND SMASH.—Our old friend Jacob Roup, Sr., came near receiving his quietus on Wednesday morning last. He was driving his horse and wagon over the Catawissa railroad crossing, on the Milton road, above the Company steam mill just about the time the passengers train was due. His team, had gone over, all but the hind wheels of the wagon, when the old nag refused to budge. Jacob being lame could not get off before the locomotive struck the wagon, sending it, the horse and Jacob kiting. The train stopped and backed up to the neighborhood of the accident the passengers all thinking the man was killed, but in a little while old Jacob scrambled out from among the debris and pronounced himself not much hurt, but considerably shaken. The old horse was also found very little the worse of this groaud and lofty tumbling, but the wagon was about as much played out as Holmes' 'one horse shay.' It was a wonderful escape.

The Congressional Question.

As yet but little has been said on this important question. The District *can* be carried by a good man; but he must be one who can concentrate all the votes of his own party, as well as secure those of Liberal Republicans. The candidate should be selected for party, and not for personal reasons. We give below a communication from an esteemed friend in Bradford County recommending for that position Victor E. Piolett. We have heard the names of several other gentlemen mentioned, any one of whom in our opinion would carry equal strength with Col. Piolett. If he is nominated of course we shall support him as cordially as he would a candidate from this county.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—The Democracy of the Thirteenth District must soon cast about them for a candidate for Congress, to represent them in the National Legislature and it behooves them to make the selection wisely, from among the names presented for their support.

Honesty and ability should be the most essential requirements in our candidates,—we having had very little of this in our present member,—we should also present a candidate, who can and will receive the support of the many honest men acting with the Republican party, and whose support we must secure in order to succeed in this District against the present corrupt administration who will use the U. S. Treasury to retain power and place, at the expense of every tax-payer.

From all the names that have been mentioned in connection with the Congressional nomination, that of Col. Victor E. Piolette, of Bradford, seems to us the most appropriate. A life long supporter of true democratic principles, the laboring man and the friend of labor everywhere, he has never been a drone in the great life's work, which seemed allotted him in planning and executing. Public improvements his name has been inseparably connected with, all the many enterprises for the public benefit in his own adjoining counties, having through his own energy and ability risen from humble circumstances to wealth and influence, and still retained those qualities which always render a man popular with his fellows and which are often obscured by prosperity. He is certainly the best representative of the laboring masses that we have in the District. He presents an other and equally strong claim upon our support, having led the fight in this Congressional District when defeat was certain in two Presidential campaigns, when no one was to be found, who was willing to be sacrificed for the benefit of the Democratic party. He has also given more years of service to the dear old party, and fought harder under her banner than any one else, and if this nomination is justly due any one, that man is Col. Piolett, and if the members of the Democratic party act for their own interest and for that of the State Ticket, they will unanimously accord him the nomination which will insure us the election in the District and place one of the best representatives in the next Congress that Pennsylvania can boast of.

DEMOCRAT.

Bradford Politics.

TOWANDA, Bradford Co., Pa.
July 15, 1872.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—There is probably no one place in which a just idea of the condition of the political sentiment of a county can be ascertained more readily and more accurately than the county seat. Here are to be found the well informed, most shrewd and observant politicians and those best qualified to judge of the popular feeling. From information obtained from certain of such men it would appear that there is no division in the ranks of the Democracy either as regards the State or National tickets. There are, as is to be expected, some who yet feel sore over the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, but no considerable number of these exists, nor is there any organized opposition. To the State ticket there are no objections offered. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of correctness the Liberal Republicans who will oppose the Grant wing of their party. But those who are open in their expressions are equally opposed to both State and National tickets and will support Buckalew and Greeley. There is little doubt that the Republican majority will be greatly decreased, but the various estimates differ too greatly to justify any definite statement. It is placed by some intelligent men at 1,500 and by others at 2,500. The former number would seem to be most too small. The probable Republican nominee for Congress is Bartley Laporte although there is a chance that the candidate may be given to Montour county, the small vote of the latter county being the objection to so doing. Strong efforts will be made by the friends of Judge Mercur to save him in the county even at the expense of the minor nominees. There will undoubtedly be a lively time in this respect, as neither Mercur nor his friends are squeamish as regards the means by which they accomplish their ends. There are three candidates for Congressional honors on the side of the Democracy, Col. V. E. Piollet, Delos Rockwell, and Mr. Kirby. It is as yet too early to give an idea of their relative strength. Mr. Rockwell has strength in the western part of the county and Mr. Kirby is said to be able to control a number of townships. The strongest fight will undoubtedly be over the Judgeship of the State ticket. Mr. Mercur is a power in the county but he has many bitter enemies, some of them of his own party. There are those hitherto his supporters who will be found against him this Fall. His majority in the county will certainly be less than at any time during his Congressional career. The argument is used that he has had about enough of political favors and that now is as good a time to retire him as any. As time passes the defection of Grantites to Greeley will be stronger and will tell on the vote both in October and in November. No sane man longer doubts the success of Buckalew and it is a hopeless task to try to elect the Supreme Judge on such a rotten ticket as that headed by Hartranft. Judge Mercur has not made such a reputation in his political career as would justify the expectation that he will run ahead of his ticket. His reputation is local and in the Western part of the State he is almost unknown.

As the campaign progresses other facts will be developed and it will be possible to give you more definite data on which to base the probable result of both elections in this strong hold of Grantism. C.

We have given but few of the many complimentary notices of our candidates by Democratic journals in the State and nation, but have republished the opinions of leading Republican journals, as carrying more weight with our Republican readers. It is the reported testimony of our enemies. Below we give some extracts from the Tunkhannock *Republican*, edited by A. F. Yost formerly of this county. Although flying the names of Grant and Hartranft it feels constrained to hit the one, and repudiate the other. We repoint the following paragraphs:

Those editors and people who predict that in the event of Greeley's election the condition of the South will relapse into the semi-barbarous ante-rebellion times, are going out of their way a fearful distance to scare themselves. We hope men can be opposed to Greeley without being fools.

* * * *

It is charged that Gen. Simon Cameron already has his agents at work manipulating the Legislative districts, securing the nomination of doughheads who will do his bidding,—for pay of course—and give him another six years sitting in the United States Senate.

* * * *

The opposition by Republican papers to the election of Gen. Hartranft to the Governorship of the State springs mainly from a determination to defeat the Cameron ring in its stupendous efforts to maintain the control of the State finances. Gen. Hartranft is seriously implicated in the dishonest transactions of the "ring," and associated with Treasurer Mackey, he has developed a degree of selfish financial "shrewdness" worthy of the corrupt practices of the "ring"—adding greatly to their profits and robbing the tax-payers. While we speak generally we are prepared to particularize, and shall take early opportunity to do so.

We do not think Gen. Hartranft a rogue or a dishonest man, but he has been so roped in by the prime movers in the audacious schemes of the Cameron interests, as to be compelled to further their objects by reprehensible practices. These and many other damaging facts coming to the knowledge of the Independent Republican press is it matter for much astonishment that they refuse to support Hartranft? We think not. The Republican party can never succeed in its mission by condoning fraud and rascality. This being so, the demand for a change in the ticket is just, and should be regarded. The Central Committee declines to take any steps to relieve the party of this incubus, but has instructed the press generally to read out of the party, the papers and the people who oppose the ring candidates for Governor and Auditor General. If the success of Republican principles is the object of the present campaign the committee is jeopardizing those principles by maintaining upon its ticket these objectionable candidates.

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Limeburners supplied at liberal rates with best quality No. 6, coal. For smith fires, in addition to a prime article of lump, we have a first class quality of Bituminous coal, at $6.25 per ton on wharf.

Large stocks of all sizes constantly on hand. Strict personal attention given to the preparation of all our coal. Grain, Lumber and Slabs taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town. Orders left at McKelvy Neal & Co's. store or at our office, will receive prompt attention. OFFICE & YARDS AT MCKELVY & NEAL'S FURNACE, EAST BLOOMSBURG. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
WILLIAM HARTLEY,
OF BEDFORD COUNTY

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT
JAMES THOMPSON,
OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE
RICHARD VAUX,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
OF ALLEGHENY.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

For Members of the Constitutional Convention.

GEO. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
WM. BIGLER, Clearfield.
W. A. WALLACE, Clearfield.
W. H. SMITH, Allegheny.
C. A. MAGRUDER, Montgomery.
JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
S. A. REYNOLDS, Luzerne.
S. E. PURDY, Venango.
C. C. DODD, Venango.
GEO. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
A. A. PURMAN, Greene.
WM. L. CORBETT, Clinton.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual places of holding the general elections on Saturday the tenth day of August 1872, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday the thirteenth day of August, 1872, at one o'clock p. m. to place in nomination a candidate for Member of Assembly, a candidate for County Treasurer, a candidate for Clerk of the Courts, a candidate for Register and Recorder, a candidate for County Commissioner, a candidate for County Auditor, also to appoint conferees to meet similar conferees from the several counties of the Congressional districts, to choose candidates for President Judge, Congress, the Constitutional Convention and the State Senate.

Also, on the same time and place and in the same manner, the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as member of the County Standing committee. By order of the County Committee.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Chairman.

CANDIDATES.

[At which are announced in another column are subject to a vote by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOMSBURG.

FOR PROTHONOTARY
JESSE COLEMAN,
BLOOMSBURG.
B. FRANK ZARR,
BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER
WILLIAMSON H. SNYDER,
BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
ABNER WEISE,
OF GRANGE TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAWTON,
OF GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
JOHN SNYDER
OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bush
Rye
Corn
Oats
Potatoes per bush
Clover seed
Timothy
Flax seed
Lard per lb
Tallow
Butter
Eggs per doz
Chickens
Ham
Shoulder
Side meat
Dried beef
Beef, by the quarter
Pork, by the quarter
Hay per ton

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. E. W. Wynkoop's new term of school will commence July 29th.

Schuyler & Low of Orangeville manufacture more buggies and wagons than any other parties in the county.

Our unassuming friend, Henry Zarfinger, Main Street, West Bloomsburg, has a full assortment of all kinds of spectacles (except with gold frame) and lenses for spectacles, with glasses to suit people in need of spectacles. Call and see him. Prices low for cash.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Every person a Young Man in the Union, will receive, free, a Recipe that will prove a blessing through life, by addressing, in confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
Box 3126 P. O. Station D, N. Y.

Time and enlightened experience have shown that certain substances formerly used and relied on in medical practice, are unnecessary and dangerous; yet some of these substances have found their way into medical compounds. Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, however, contain nothing injurious, being composed exclusively of vegetable substances from California. For all disorders of the liver, kidneys, bladder, skin, and digestive organs, and for purifying the blood, they are the most wonderful remedy known. n26-1w.

THE TENACITY OF TRUTH.—When a nation of clear-headed as the American one becomes convinced, from long experience and observation that an article possesses superior excellence as a remedy, all the preposterous claims of the worthless nostrum vendors in the universe can shake their belief in its efficiency. Truth is a very tenacious thing, as pioneer editors have found to their cost. PLANTATION BITTERS has taken a hold upon the popular esteem to be in the slightest degree affected by the cold water natives, when the advantages of fermented wine, without a particle in solution, are so fond of lauding against all alcoholic preparations. The fluid is a very pleasant tonic, and is highly flavored and fruity does contain spirits, but it also knows that they are of the purest and most wholesome description, viz.: Rye and St. Croix, and that they are specifically different from all remedial and invigorating properties throughout the system which could possibly be adopted.

MISERABLE MALADIES.—The hot solar rays that upon the harvests generate many distressing diseases, if the liver be at all predisposed to irregularities, this is the season in which bilious attacks may be anticipated. A weak stomach, too, weakest in the summer months, and the loss of vitality through the pores by excessive perspiration is suggested, that a wholesome tonic, combining also the properties of a diuretic and gentle cathartic, is in many cases necessary to health, and under no circumstances should be dispensed with by the sick and debilitated. Of all the preparations intended thus to refresh, sustain, and fortify the human frame, there is none that will compare with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. They have been weighed in the balances of experience and not found wanting; have been recommended from the first as a great medicinal specific, not as a beverage, and in spite of interested opposition from innumerable quarters, stand, after a twenty years trial, at the head of all proprietary medicines intended for the prevention and cure of all ordinary complaints of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nerves. In the unhealthy districts bordering the great rivers of California, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be classed as the standard one for every species of intermittent or remittent fever. The people of those districts, place the most implicit confidence in the preparation—a confidence that is increased every year by the result of its operations.

As bitters, so called, of the most pernicious character, are swimming up like rank weeds after a tropic shower, to supply the place of the old, time-tried and time-honored remedies, we would caution the public to be sure that the label, etc., are correct, and remember that the genuine article is never sold in bulk, but in bottles only. n27-1w

ONE-HALF the people cannot take Castor Oil from its terrible nauseating taste, and recollect that Dr. Fletcher's Castoria prepared by Dr. Fletcher is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, pleasant to take, and more effective than Castor Oil. It was not a dose—a teaspoonful relieves the youngest infant, and operates when all other remedies have failed. It acts like magic on Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup and Worms. It destroys and drives from the system worms of all kinds. Its soothing, cleansing and healing properties in regulating the bowels, and giving healthy action to the liver, make it the best remedy for Children, Adults and Infants ever discovered. Prepared by the proprietors, Dr. J. F. Fletcher & Co., 105 Fulton street, New York. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. Nursoline Syrup, Grippine Preparations or Soothing Oils. The first have no equals but Castoria, and when they have a good trial will never be without it. n27-4w

MISSPENT YOUTH, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the Errors of Youth. A sufferer, having been restored to perfect manhood, after many years of great suffering and expense, will send (free) to his fellow sufferers the means of cure used. Address, with stamp, J. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. n27-4w

THE QUEEN

THE AMERICAN
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND COMPLETE SEWING MACHINE.

The Only and Only BUTTON-HOLE AND OVERSEAMING MACHINE in the world that is licensed by the sewing machine company.

☞The following reasons for saying this is backed.

Family Machine to Purchase.

1. Because it will do everything that any machine can do, seeing from the finest to the coarsest material, gathering, tucking, felling, corded beading, binding, embroidering and sewing on, at the same time ruffling, quilting, etc., better than any other machine.

2. Because it can do a beautiful feather-stitch, making as three rows of stitching.

3. Because it can do over-hand seaming, by which sheets, pillow cases and the like are sewed over and over.

4. Because the best mechanics pronounce it the best finished and made of the best principle of any machine manufactured.—It has no springs to break; nothing to get out of order.

5. Because it is two machines in one. A Lockstitch Machine, making as three rows of stitching as those sewn by the best machine in the world.

6. Because it can accomplish the kind of sewing stated in Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Parties having a family sewing machine want will find that it will do most work, and do it better, and do it more rapidly than any machine in sewing and using it. ONLY ONE MACHINE, besides doing every kind that all others can do

The American or Plain Sewing Machine.

(Without the button-hole part), does all that the above can in addition except button-holing and over-seaming.

S. J. FAUX, Agent,

BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.
COMPANY'S WAREROOMS,
1013 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Important Testimony!

The following letter, one of the many we receive, conclusively proves the wonderful efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Passaic Grove, Salem County, New Jersey.
FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia.

Respected Sirs—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been cured by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Consumption has been hereditary with my family, and I had fallen a victim to it at an early age. My brother and three brothers died at the age of 16, one 18, one 21, and my sister at 23.

I was about 16 years, seized with fever and chills, which rapidly developed into Pulmonary Consumption. I was prescribed to relinquish employment, and go to Philadelphia. I received skillful and eminent physicians, and had many prescriptions, but grew worse. I was unable to do anything without assistance.

By what I now look upon as a Providential intervention, I was induced to try your remedies, and relied on myself on your treatment, and so far as I could, I followed your directions. The Sea Weed Tonic regulated the food, stimulates the working of the stomach, and makes it digest. The Pulmonic Syrup raises the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion.

Three of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, $3.50 per bottle, or $7 00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

PREPARED ONLY AND FOR SALE BY
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
And by Druggists and Dealers generally.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
602 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Wholesale Agents.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLE'S BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of these officers.

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IF YOU WANT
A GOOD SCHOOL FOR YOUR BOY,
WHERE HE WILL BE
WELL TAUGHT, WELL FED AND WELL CARED FOR,
AND WHERE HE WILL HAVE NO TEMPTATIONS to spend time in
CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY.
A. R. KIEFFER, A. M., Principal.
Chambersburg, Pa.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Separate buildings. Fall term begins Aug. 15th. For Catalogue, address the President, Rt. H. HAMMOND, A. M., Annville, Pa.

COTTAGE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Pa.
The twenty-fourth annual session of this Institution opens September 12th. For Circulars, address Rev. JOHN MOORE, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
At Port Kennedy, Montgomery Co., Pa.
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A new campaign badge. Sell at sight. Pay 100 per cent. profit. Now is the time for Democratic Clubs to order. Send for circular and price list of our Steel Engravings of all the Candidates, Log Cabin Pins, Canes, Flags, Badges, Torches, Transparencies, Shades, Fans, Pins, and everything suited to the times. Ten dollars per day easily made. Full sample sent for $3. Address MORAN & GOODSPEED, 34 Park Row, New York.

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Is the only pure article in the market for Blueing. Sold by Grocers. Sample package sent by mail for 25 cents. Depot, Philadelphia, D. S. WILLEBRANDT, Proprietor. For sale by Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED for our new book,
BUFFALO LAND
By W. E. WEBB, the noted Pioneer and Humorist. A most accurate and fascinating description of the wildness and wealth of the boundless West. Its Animal riches, Big Injuns, Buffalo, Wolves, &c. Crowded with valuable information sparkling with the keenest wit and raciest humor, rivaling Mark Twain's best, and splendidly illustrated. Will be immensely popular and sell beyond precedent. For sample pages, illustrations, terms, &c., address,
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Publishers,
April 26 '72-6t 723 Sansom St., Phila.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PETER GEARHART, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Gearhart, late of Beaver township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County, to Allen Mann, Executor to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate, will make them known to the Executor without delay.
ALLEN MANN,
June 21-72-6w Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MARIA KAUFF, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Maria Kauff late of Benton twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to I. K. Krickbaum administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.
I. J. KRICKBAUM
June

Agricultural.

Charcoal For Sick Cattle.

Nearly all animals become sick from improper eating. In nine cases out of ten, the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example of its use—the hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill, and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from some over eating and ordered a teacup of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upwards, and the water with its charcoal poured downwards. In five minutes an improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which became badly bloated by eating green apples. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for the purpose of correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearance of bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.—*Country Gentleman.*

PRUNING APPLE-TREES.—To the inquiries of the novice on the subject of making apple-trees healthy and profitable by pruning, and applying ashes and lime around the foot of the trunk, we would say, that if trees are planted on good soil with a good natural underdrainage, (and next to this thorough artificial draining) and the ground well cultivated over the whole surface, pruning will become of secondary importance. Branches may sometimes become too thick and bushy, and need a moderate and even thinning, but it is better to keep the head of the tree in a good shape and condition, by *preventing* its bearing a dense mass of brush, than by cutting out large limbs afterwards. A careful eye will detect a supernumerary shoot that is just springing up in a wrong place, and will remove it with a knife; which is better than to allow it to become a heavy limb, crowd its neighbors, and finally have to come out. The great point, however, first and last, is to keep the trees in a good, healthy condition by proper cultivation of the soil. Pruning will not cure a mossy, diseased and stunted tree. The life must be put into it, if possible, below, at the roots. As to applying ashes and lime, they will do little good if heaped around the foot of the stem, but may be of essential benefit if spread broadcast over the surface.

CARE IN FEEDING CATTLE.—It is no fancy of sentimental philanthropists, but a well attested fact, that stall fed cattle will keep in good condition one-third less of food than is required by cattle that are unhoused in cold weather. Sheep, properly protected from the cold and storms produce better and finer fleeces; cows yield more milk, and all kind of animals take on flesh more readily and rapidly, on much less food than when exposed to the extremes of the temperature to which this country is so subject.

There are certain conditions, says the *Stock Journal*, always required in growing, feeding or using stock for labor or pleasure, and unless you can make up your mind to comply with these conditions, you had better not engage in the business.

It must have enough to eat of the right kind of food, just enough and none to waste; must have this at regular intervals, not less than three times a day; must have water as often; must be kept clean; must be kept comfortable,—not too much exposed to heat in summer, nor cold and storms in winter; must have access to salt, or be salted not less than once a week; must not be driven about by other more powerful or illnatured animals; and must be looked after every day to see that it is in good health.

FEEDING HORSES TOO MUCH HAY.—Of all our domestic animals there are none that require more systematic care than the horse. A horse should be fed regularly, and in moderate quantities, and worked judiciously. A horse fed in this way may be kept at a moderate cost, and will be more healthy and perform more labor than if fed highly, or as many we know of are in the habit of feeding their horses. They will surely eat enough to injure them if they can get it. When hay is kept constantly before them, horses are apt to spend their time in throwing it around topsy-turvey in the rack; they soon become dissatisfied with their food, and lose their keen relish for it. The general practice should be to feed regularly; three times a day.

SWINE.—No pig *can* grow rapidly on poor food. A well-bred pig will grow rapidly on good food—a poor bred pig will not; and this is the real essential difference between them. If you starve both, the well-bred pig is no better than the other. Let young pigs have all they will eat and digest. See that they have access to fresh water. They may not drink much, but it should always be provided for them, no matter how sloppy their food may be. Provide ashes, salt, sulphur and charcoal. See that the pens and troughs are kept clean.

THEY have a new way of treating the broken legs of horses, which ought to be generally known. A valuable horse in Hartford, Conn., had its leg broken a short time since. The leg was carefully set by an experienced surgeon, and was covered thickly with plaster. When the plaster "set," or hardened, it kept the limb as immovable as if it had been made of iron. Thus treated, a broken leg will knit together in a brief time and become as good as ever.

WATER FOR SHEEP.—It is believed by some that water, as a drink, is wholly or quite unnecessary for sheep. No one could made a greater mistake than to believe the idea stated above. If sheep are allowed access to water, they will be as regular in drinking as other stock.

GOATS are pronounced profitable to farmers, if for no other purpose than clearing the land of noxious weeds, which they will devour with avidity in all stages of their growth.

Young Folks.

How A Letter Went To Papa.

Little Tiny Leigh came in and on tiptoe by the escritoire were Aunt Sue sat writing. As she did so a very small rosebud of a mouth made itself apparent above the line of the desk at auntie's right, and a piping little voice, proceeding from it, demanded, "Vat you doin, auntie?"

"Writing letters," responded auntie, who with a bunch of envelopes and a quire of paper before her, was very deep in the business indeed. Than a fat dimpled fingerstole cautiously up and touched a finished pile.

"One, two, free, four, amen!" counted Tiny, who always cherished the belief that "amen" stood for a full stop, and made use of it accordingly.

"Tat for you write letters, auntie?"

"O, to send to my friends," replied auntie, bending over her work, and speaking in a voice that seemed to issue from her eyebrows.

"Vere is you fends?" persevered the child.

"Everywhere," said auntie, who happened to be writing that word at the moment.

"Does letters go ev'ywhere?"

"Yes," responded auntie, absently.

"Would a letter go to papa?"

"Yes," said auntie again, who by this time was in the very heart of a brilliant description, and didn't in the least know what she was talking about.

"How does letters go?" pursued Tiny. But auntie did not hear. "How does letters go?" urged she again, this time touching auntie's elbow by way of experiment, which so far as auntie was concerned, resulted in a bold, upward stroke, at an acute angle with the last "hair line," and she looked up really out of patience at last.

"O Tiny," said she, "what a little mis—" but she stopped suddenly. There was such a look of appeal in the soft, blue eyes fixed anxiously upon her, that she could not find it in her heart to visit any indignation on that small, golden head, so she only kissed the rosy mouth and said, "Auntie is very busy just now, darling, and you must not disturb her. Another day she will talk to you just as much as ever you wish. Here!" added she, seeing the look of disappointment that stole over the sunny face; "see! I will make a letter of you and send you to mamma."

So she took a postage-stamp out of her little drawer, and, parting the flossy curls, pasted it right in the centre of Tiny's smooth white forehead.

"I don't know how letters goes," said the baby girl, chuckling delightedly. "Does they fly?"

"Letters don't goes," said auntie, laughing, "they go, through the post-office. Now run along and put yourself in a post-office somewhere and mamma will be sure to find you.

"O yes! I know, I saw'd it—the posoffis—me and mamma—one day. It's down the corner and yound the ab'nue!"

So she trotted off across the broad library floor, out into the hall, and Aunt Sue, having heard the door close behind her, returned to her writing.

Out in the hall Tiny stood still. A great thought came to her. "I will go to papa," said she *to herself*. Papa was gone away. He had been gone, O, such a long, long time! She could only just remember faintly, like a dream, some soft, loving, brown eyes, and a gentle voice that called her "little daughter." Then the rooms were very dark one time, a strange, black box, covered with flowers, was carried out at the door, and papa had never come back any more. Never once, though she had run all through the house and garden crying out, "I want papa! I want papa!" many a day. But now she would go to him. They told her he was gone to God, but was she not a letter now, and had not auntie said that letters could go ev'ywhere? And if she could only get into the "posoffis," papa would be sure to find her. Yes, she would go to papa! There stood the hat-rack, with her own small jockey hanging upon it; so with all her strength she pushed forward one of the great hall chairs, climbed up, and secured her hat, put it on hindside foremost—poor little Tiny!—and opening the door went out into the busy street.

Twenty minutes afterward Aunt Sue, having finished her letters, crossed the hall and noticed the displaced chair and missing jockey, and wondered where the child could be. At that very moment the clerk at the post-office heard a little piping voice, and, looking down, saw a strange sight,—a tiny creature, no more than three years old, it seemed, with jockey-hat awry, its sweeping plume tangled with golden curls, a postage-stamp shining conspicuous in the centre of a polished forehead, and wistful blue eyes turned up to him, glistening with a great hope.

"I want to go to papa," said the voice.

The clerk smiled. "Where is your papa?" asked he.

"Gone to God," said Tiny, solemnly.

The smile died out. They had sent many odd parcels to strange directions through that office, but never one to that address, thought he.

"I am a letter, and I want to go to papa," pleaded the child, her yearning eyes still fastened on his face.

"What is your name?" said the clerk.

But at that moment a blustering business man, bound on the redress of some grievance, pressed forward and brushed her side; she was drawn into the current of people, passing in at one door and out at another, and before she could say another word found herself in the street again.

There she stood irresolute. Her heart ached with disappointment, the passers-by jostled and bewildered her, she began to be afraid, and her eyes filled with tears. Suddenly there was a great outcry. The frightened crowd fled into doorways. A pair of runaway horses came dashing down the street! The people on the crossings rushed to the sidewalk. No one noticed an unprotected little one standing there with blanched face, and eyes wild with terror; no one heard a feeble, wailing cry. A great, burly boy with a basket on his arm, passing forward in blind speed, found something in his pathway and bore it down. Then it was all over. The mad horses were down the street and far away. The relieved pedestrians came out from their places of refuge. Only one did not "move on."

A little, lifeless figure, with wide-open blue eyes, long, soft, golden curls sweeping the curbstone, and dimpled hands thrown out, lay where it had fallen. The jockey-hat had rolled from her head, its white feather was draggled in the dust, but the postage-stamp still clung to the shining forehead. The crowd looking on noted it with curious eyes. It had done its work well. Ah me! the little "letter" had gone safely to papa, and to God.—*Our Young Folks for July.*

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS & SHOES.

AT

E. M. KNORR'S

SPRING STYLES,

THE LATEST AND BEST.

Every variety for Men, Women and Children.

OLD STOCK

Selling at Cost to close out to make room for

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!

CALL AND SEE.

A. J. EVANS.

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Astonishingly Low Prices.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 20, 1871-tf

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different Kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread an Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

Berwick, Jan 1'71—tv JOHN G. JACOBY.

O'CONNELL & BATTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUILDERS' AND CARRIAGE

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

Rims, Hubs and Spokes, Springs,

AXLES, and PIPE BOXES,
HORSE SHOES, and
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CEMENT, PLASTER and SAND,
GLASS, PAINTS, PUTTY,
OILS and TURPENTINE,
Manufacturers of
TIN WARE.
Agents for
Fairbank's Scales!

PLUMBING.

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GAS FITTING.

Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled.

118 Penn Avenue,

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apr. 4, 1872-tf.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of
PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,
Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden & Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER.

Price $5.50

Over 13,000 sold in Six Months

Terms: Carpets, 60 days.
All other goods, 30 days, Net.

april26,'72-3m

Miscellaneous.

MILLER'S STORE.

S. H. MILLER & SON,

have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where. Their stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Clothes,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Queensware, Hardware
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Bloomsburg Pa.

oct 3'71—tf

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SPRING GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, in the new block,

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where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

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of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

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which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

oct1'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR
EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in a glass of water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) as quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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SPEEDY AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES on record. SCROFULA, THE GREAT CONSUMPTION, BLOOD DISEASES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS GREAT AND WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates THE HEALING, RESTORING principles of life and health to the fluids and solids of the system. Every portion of the body, from the brain to the nerve, bone, muscle, membrane, gland, tissue, blood, skin, and even the fluids that bathe the bones, are reached by the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a perfect change of form and substance made, by the use of a few days. Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Scrofulous Enlargements, Chronic Inflammations, Indolent Swellings, Scaly Eruptions, Rheumatism, Syphilitic Taints, Female Complaints, Dropsy, Gout, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula, Worms, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Carbuncles, Mercurial Diseases, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Stone and Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Retention of Urine, Stricture, Gleet, Whites, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Nervous Irritability, Hysterics, Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Involuntary Discharges, Pain in the Back, Chest or Limbs, Sudden Shocks, Trembling, Dizziness, Mental Depression, Fear, Nightmare, Blushes, Timidity, Trembling of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure, use Radway's Pills, soothing, mild and purgative, or drastic and powerful, as the case may require.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

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READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

n18'72-1y

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PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

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CAMPAIGN CAPES & CAPS.

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CAPS, CAPES & TORCHES,
Send for ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR and PRICE LIST.
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MUSIC WAREROOMS

have been removed to the

NEW BRICK BUILDING

OPPOSITE the EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MAIN ST.

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THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC,

PIANOS, ORGANS, VIOLINS,

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THE SHOEMAKER PIANO

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Having secured the Agency of the

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SILVER AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS, SWISS AND AMERICAN STEM WATCHES.

THE RENOWNED ELGIN WATCHES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE JEWELRY, DIAMONDS &c.

Repairing promptly attended to.

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First Premium Am. Inst. '71.

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The proprietor, has succeeded in utilizing the medical properties contained in the Oil, Pitch, and Rosin of the Hemlock Tree, and obtained a valuable preparation to be applied as a Salve or Plaster, for Rheumatism, Croup, Pain or Soreness of the Back, Chest or Stomach, Piles, Salt Rheum, scurvy Sores, Ulcers, Bunions, Sore Corns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Sore Breasts and Nipples, Ringworms, Chafing, & Skin diseases of an inflammatory nature. CHARLES N. CRITTENTON, Agent, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 4w

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plain stripe and check,

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$500 Reward is hereby offered by the proprietor of these Pellets for a case of Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, or Sick Stomach, which they will not speedily cure, when the directions are strictly complied with, and they are not given for a longer period than one month at a time. Nor will they contain mercury, or any other mineral poison.

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Constantly on hand.

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WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

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VINEGAR BITTERS

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

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For Female Complaints, in connection with Tonic, Aperient or Sedative properties, these Bitters display no equal, and possess a controlling influence in all diseases peculiar to females.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Biliousness, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the power of exciting the torpid inactive portions of the system into healthy action, and at the same time purifying the blood, which carries health to every portion of the human frame. No system can remain long sick where these Bitters are used according to directions and the vital organs not entirely destroyed or wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, Appomattox, Potomac, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut, Merrimac, Kennebec, and many others, with their vast tributaries, during the Summer and Autumn months, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the Stomach and Liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment a purgative, as well as tonic, is required; for this class of diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have no equal.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Walker's Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Dropsy, Gout, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Skin, Hepatitis, or Inflammation of the Liver, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, are literally dug up and cast out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a long list of testimonials.

Pin, Pin-worms, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when, and the health and vigor of the system will follow.

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R.